

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. (amended) An amplifier circuit, comprising:

an amplifier connected between ~~an HF~~ a high frequency (HF) input and an HF output; and

a ~~coupling~~ first circuit connected in parallel to the amplifier between the HF input and the HF output, wherein the ~~coupling~~ first circuit further comprises:

an input bipolar transistor ~~whose~~ having at least one of a collector terminal or and a emitter terminal is high-frequency coupled to the HF input; and

an output diode structure ~~which is~~ high-frequency coupled between the base terminal of the input bipolar transistor and the HF output.

Claim 2. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 1, wherein the amplifier comprises an amplifier bipolar transistor ~~whose~~ having a base terminal ~~is high-frequency~~ coupled to the HF input, wherein the input bipolar transistor of the ~~coupling~~ first circuit is operably connected ~~in order~~ to draw the base potential of the amplifier bipolar transistor to such a potential that the amplifier is switched off when the ~~coupling~~ first circuit is switched on.

Claim 3. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the emitter terminal or and the collector terminal of the input bipolar transistor of the coupling circuit, which is not high-frequency coupled to the HF input, is connected to ground via a resistor.

Claim 4. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 1, wherein the coupling first circuit further comprises a bias input coupled to receive a bias voltage and further coupled to apply the a circuit for applying a bias voltage to the input coupling bipolar transistor and the diode structure in order to thereby switch on the coupling first circuit.

Claim 5. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 4, wherein the collector terminal of the coupling input bipolar transistor is high-frequency coupled to the HF input, wherein the circuit for applying a bias voltage is implemented to operate the collector base diode of the input-bipolar transistor and the diode structure in saturation in flow direction when the coupling first circuit is switched on and to operate the collector base diode of the input bipolar transistor and the diode structure in reverse direction when the coupling first circuit is switched off.

Claim 6. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 4, wherein the circuit for applying the bias voltage applies the bias voltage depending depends on a level of the HF input signal.

Claim 7. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 1, wherein the output diode structure comprises is at least one of the base collector diode or and the base emitter diode of ~~an output~~ a bipolar transistor.

Claim 8. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 7, wherein the collector terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor is connected to the base terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor, wherein the base terminals of the input bipolar transistor and the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor are connected via a resistor to the bias input terminal, and wherein a resistor is connected between the HF output and the emitter terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor.

Claim 9. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 7, wherein the collector terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor is connected to the HF output and wherein the emitter terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor is connected to ground via a resistor.

Claim 10. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 9, further comprising a ~~wherein the~~ circuit for applying ~~the~~ a supply voltage, the circuit for applying the supply voltage including ~~comprise~~ a bias circuit bipolar transistor, ~~whose~~ having a collector terminal and a base terminal that are connected to each other and via a resistor to a bias terminal, wherein the ~~whose~~ emitter terminal of the bias circuit bipolar transistor is connected to ground via a resistor, and ~~whose~~ the base terminal of the bias circuit bipolar

transistor is connected to the base terminal of the input bipolar transistor and connected to the base terminal of the ~~output~~ bipolar transistor.

Claim 11. (new) An amplifier circuit, comprising:

an amplifier connected between an input and an output; and

a first circuit connected in parallel to the amplifier between the input and the output, wherein the first circuit further comprises:

a first bipolar transistor having at least one of a collector terminal and an emitter terminal coupled to the input; and

a second bipolar transistor having a base coupled to a base of the first bipolar transistor, the second bipolar transistor having one of a collector terminal and an emitter terminal coupled directly to the base, and the other of the collector terminal and the emitter terminal coupled to the output.

Claim 12. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 11, wherein the amplifier comprises an amplifier bipolar transistor having a base terminal coupled to the input, wherein the input bipolar transistor of the first circuit is operably connected to draw the base potential of the amplifier bipolar transistor to such a potential that the amplifier is switched off when the first circuit is switched on.

Claim 13. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 11, wherein at least one of the emitter terminal and the collector terminal of the input bipolar transistor is connected to ground via a resistor.

Claim 14. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 15, further comprising a resistor coupled between the emitter terminal of the second bipolar transistor and the output.

Claim 15. (new) An amplifier circuit, comprising:

- an amplifier connected between an input and an output; and

- a first circuit connected in parallel to the amplifier between the input and the output, wherein the first circuit further comprises:

 - a first bipolar transistor having at least one of a collector terminal and an emitter terminal coupled to the input;

 - a second bipolar transistor having a base coupled to a base of the first bipolar transistor, the second bipolar transistor having one of a collector terminal and an emitter terminal coupled directly to the base of the second bipolar transistor; and

 - a diode structure coupled between the base of the first bipolar transistor and the output.

Claim 16. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 15, wherein the diode structure is a base emitter junction of the second bipolar transistor.

Claim 17. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 15, wherein the diode structure is a collector base junction of a third bipolar transistor.

Claim 18. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 17, wherein the third bipolar transistor includes a base connected to the base of the first transistor.

Claim 19. (new) The amplifier circuit of claim 15, wherein the amplifier comprises an amplifier bipolar transistor having a base terminal coupled to the input, wherein the input bipolar transistor of the first circuit is operably connected to draw the base potential of the amplifier bipolar transistor to such a potential that the amplifier is switched off when the first circuit is switched on.

Claim 20. (amended) The amplifier circuit according to claim 15, wherein at least one of the emitter terminal and the collector terminal of the input bipolar transistor is connected to ground via a resistor.